THE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1784. [No. 1193.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure
"up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Safety." BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

To the PUBLIC.

IN all governments, whether monarchical, ariſtocratical or popular, the education of youth ought to be adapted to the genius of the government. The manners alſo of people, which are principally formed by early inſtitutions, ought to be adapted to the particular periods of ſociety in its progreſs towards refinement. Some of the greateſt inconveniences we feel in this young country, ariſe from our introducing the manners, the refinements and luxuries of old and wealthy kingdoms. In the infancy of an empire when manners ought to be ſimple, and dreſs and equipage plain and temperate, all the parade and extravagance of an European nobleman is imitated by an American merchant; the dreſs and furniture of the latter are as rich as thoſe of the former—his chariot is as ſplendid—his table as luxuriouſly ſpread—and his pleaſures are as expenſive. In the infancy of our empire, when few laws were neceſſary for government, our courts adopted the complicated ſyſtems of Engliſh juriſprudence; and when a few ſimple principles of juſtice, with an attention to our particular local circumſtances, were ſufficient to regulate our internal police and govern our legal adjudications, all the perplexing diſtinctions and nice ſubtleties that the Engliſh lawyers could invent, in the courſe of five hundred years, were introduced into our judicial proceedings. Whether theſe evils are capable of a remedy or alleviation, I ſhall not undertake to determine. But there are other evils, which are not yet eſtabliſhed, and which our honour and intereſt as a nation require we ſhould avoid. We are become independent of all nations as to civil government; and we ought to feel independent in every other reſpect. We ought to be ambitious to eſtabliſh ſome national characteriſtics which ſhall diſtinguiſh our faſhions, our manners, our language, our civil and religious regulations, from thoſe of other nations. Servilly to ape the Engliſh or French in any of theſe particulars, is a degree of ſervility that ſtamps us with infamy and annihilates our independency.—It is allowed by the Princes of Europe that our forms of government approach nearer to perfection than any that have yet made their appearance in ſociety. It is ſaid, that the Emperor of Germany, when he had read the conſtitutions of the United States, declared that a people, which could frame ſyſtems of government ſo juſt, liberal and independent, would not be conquered by a foreign power. This is doubtleſs true; but what cannot be done by external force, will ſome time or other be effected by corruption. There is a national progreſs in ſociety towards corruption, and this tendency in America will be much aſſiſted, and the progreſs rapidly accelerated by our imitating the manners and vices of nations that are further advanced than ourſelves. Theſe obſervations open a curious and extenſive field for contemplating the progreſs of ſociety in Europe and America—and for drawing a uſeful compariſon between them, as well as between the different States in America. I ſhall, however, only remark, that the progreſs of corruption in the New-England States is much later than in ſome of the others. Perhaps half a century will not advance the manners of the New-England States to the preſent ſtage in Philadelphia or Charleſton. This, however it may expoſe New-England-Men to the ridicule of their neighbours, is one of the happieſt circumſtances in their governments. Their habits of living—their ideas—their manners are well adapted to their ſtage in ſociety, and calculated to their happineſs and proſperity—a greater refinement in theſe articles would only haſten the period of corruption and declenſion. New-England is now in the ſame ſtage of ſociety that Greece was in immediately after the Perſian invaſion—a period moſt favourable to every ſpecies of improvement. Many parts of the United States are in the ſame ſtage; though ſome of the larger towns have introduced the licentious manners of London and Paris.

I ſhall confirm the foregoing remarks by a ſingle example. It is univerſally acknowledged that muſic ought to be ranked among the *fine arts* which are the objects of delicacy and taſte.—Vocal muſic has certainly the firſt claim to this rank; for ſetting aſide all regard to its influence on devotion, there is no art that has ſo great a tendency to refine our paſſions, ſoften the ruggedneſs of our natures, and improve all the delicate feelings of ſocial life. This art is now carried in ſome of the New England churches to as great a perfection as ever was known in this country. Yet people of rank in the large cities in America, think it an art proper only for a charity-ſchool or perſons of an inferior claſs.—Such a contempt for one of the moſt agreeable arts of life, can be aſcribed to no cauſe but a degenerate taſte. The deſign or principal uſe of muſic of any kind, is to touch the fine feelings of the human heart, and thus prepare it for the reception of ſentiment. The powerful effects of muſic in this reſpect will not be diſputed; the lively airs of a violin—the ſoft tones of the harpſecord—the martial ſounds of drums and trumpets, and the harmonious variety of the organ—are all attended with ſome influence upon the human heart, according to the degree of its ſuſceptibility in different men. But there is no muſic which is ſo perfectly and permanently agreeable as the harmony of human voices. Let a perſon of tolerable ſenſibility attend to the harmony of a well compoſed anthem, or the ſoothing plaintive ſtrains of an elegy, and he cannot fail to feel the ſentiments which accompany the muſic, deeply impreſſed upon the mind. So powerful is the effect of muſic in refining the paſſions, that I ſcruple whether there ever was a man, who had habituated himſelf to ſing or hear ſoft airs of muſic, accompanied with delicate ſentiments, that ever harboured a ſavage heart. Nor do I conceive it poſſible that ſuch a being can exiſt.—Many cauſes unite to improve the ſocial paſſions; to make humane citizens; benevolent friends; kind huſbands and tender wives; and among theſe cauſes, muſic claims a very eminent rank. If theſe remarks be true, and I ſee no objection to them, it is a matter of the higheſt conſequence, that muſic ſhould be attended to as an art of public utility as well as private amuſement. In a time of peace, the ſoft and pleaſurable airs of muſic may be made to open the avenues of the heart, and impreſs upon the mind, ſentiments of a ſocial, a political, a moral, and a religious nature.

On the other hand, care ſhould be taken to guard the heart from vitious and indelicate ideas, which are often communicated through the ſame pleaſing channel. Youth may be inſpired with pure love, patriotiſm, and heroic magnanimity; or with inſincerity, indelicacy, and a licentious turn of mind, according to the nature of the muſic to which they are accuſtomed, and the ſentiments with which is is accompanied. But to the diſgrace of mankind, an inverſion of true taſte has rendered the moſt beneficial and agreeable kind of muſic, unfaſhionable in polite circles, and in its room are introduced, fiddles, plays and aſſemblies. Theſe, to a rational mind, are but a ſecondary amuſement—they ſerve to fill a vacant hour and unbend the mind from ſevere exerciſe; but none but empty heads can be wholly abſorbed in ſuch temporary gratifications.

There is another faſhionable folly which we have adopted in imitation of our Britiſh anceſtors—which is, to make the ſtudy of the French language a neceſſary part of a polite education, and almoſt entirely to neglect our own. This ariſes, in part, from a falſe notion that the French language is preferable to the Engliſh. But the fact is, our language is far preferable to the French in almoſt every point of view; and yet there are many people of rank and fortune, who can ſpeak French with accuracy, but cannot diſcourſe in their native language without making egregious blunders in every ſentence. It would be the height of folly and diſgrace for the people in France to neglect their own language to ſtudy Engliſh; and it is equally abſurd and ridiculous for Americans to neglect their own language for the French. Every foreign language ought to be ſtudied ſo far as it is uſeful; but America has no claim to *national independence*, till ſhe has pride and patriotiſm enough to aſſume a *national character*.

NEW-YORK, July 26.

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private expence—nor is the burning of a balloon any more an argument againſt the uſing them than the burning of houſes is againſt their uſe. This balloon aſcended with 450 lb. wt. and in all probability would have mounted with much more. What garriſon can remain unconſumed? What region unexplored, &c. &c. To what amazing perfection theſe globes may be brought, futurity alone can unfold; they are advancing rapidly in Europe, and I hope this country which has hitherto diſcovered ſo much genius will dare to meet European philoſophers above the clouds and there chalk out modes of happineſs for their fellow mortals below."

We learn from Holland that the appearance of public affairs is no longer problematical: Ruin, dreadful ruin! advances with haſty, impetuous ſtrides towards that unfortunate country. The Emperor of Germany and other powers appear ready to partition Holland in the ſame manner that Poland was divided a few years ago by her inſatiate neighbours. The inteſtine commotions which have long exiſted in Holland, were imputed by one party to the intrigues of France, but, as the oſtenſible object was to reduce the power of the Stad holder, which was repreſented as an office inconſiſtent, and incompatible with the ſpirit and nature of a republic; it was not ſuppoſed that any foreign prince would publicly interfere in a buſineſs which was undoubtedly of a private nature, and no way connected with the peace of Europe. The wounds, however, which ſecret malevolence had given to the quiet of the United Provinces were nearly healed, and peace ſeemed about to be eſtabliſhed, when the King of Pruſſia and Emperor of Germany appear together, and in a moſt peremptory ſtile inſiſt upon different objects: The King of Pruſſia's letter we ſhall not repeat, any further than that he declares *he never will permit* the office of Stadtholder to be in the leaſt diminiſhed, and has taken effectual meaſures for that purpoſe. The Emperor, at preſent, demands a reſtitution of the limits of Flanders, as they were in the year 1644; a compenſation for the revenues and profits which have been received by the republic and for the loſſes which he has ſuſtained by entries and goings out; and demands that they immediately pay all corporations and individuals mentioned, the capital ſums and intereſt due upon them, full poſſeſſion of Maeſtricht, and its dependencies, ſeveral places in the *Marche* of Bois le Duc, the country beyond the Meuſe and the demolition of Fort William Henry. Independent of the antiquity of the poſſeſſion complained of, the ſum demanded is too great for the Emperor ever ſeriouſly to expect payment, even ſuppoſing that the juſtice of the claim were to be admitted; a pretext to quarrel is certainly all that the Emperor has in view; as a proof of this he is determined to open the long obſtructed navigation of the Schield, (a river that divides Flanders and the Netherlands, at the mouth of which ſeveral veſſels were agreed to be ſunk by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle) and ſo revive the trade of Antwerp; for this purpoſe the wharves and warehouſes are repairing, and two of the principal merchants of Bruſſels, De Burg and Van Butcher, are going to move thither. A new fort, which will be called Fort Joſeph, is going to be erected near Lillo, on the oppoſite bank of the Schield, and which will command the navigation of that river; the ground is now clearing, and it will be executed in the courſe of the ſummer, when a garriſon will be put into it: If this is done, Amſterdam may bid a long farewell to all her greatneſs.

Every day evinces the diſpoſitions which prevail in France towards ſtrengthening the bands of commerce and politicks between them and the United States.

A well choſen collection of books is arrived in this city in the French Packet, la Courier de l'Amerique: They are ſaid by order of the King of France to be preſented to the Univerſities of Philadelphia and Williamſburg. They have been given at the joint requeſt of the Counteſs de Vergennes, and of the Chevalier (ſince his brother's death) Marquis de Chaſtellux.

Congreſs, we are aſſured, have ſent a formal deputation to demand of Governor Haldemand the ſurrendery of the frontier poſts, agreeable to treaty. Col. Hull is employed in this ſervice, and is now in Canada.

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, dated May 7.

"Letters this day received aſſure that his Majeſty has actually refuſed to ſign the death warrant of the Iriſh Preſs—contrary to the unanimous vote of our diſpicable Parliament. The Engliſh cabinet now ſee the neceſſity of gratifying the People in preference to the Parliament of Ireland."

On Saturday the 24th inſt. the ſhip Edward, Captain Henry Coupar, arrived at this port from London, in ſeven weeks and two days. In her the Hon. John Jay, Eſq; his Lady and family, Philip Livingſton, Eſq; and ſeveral other gentlemen, came paſſengers.

NEW-LONDON, July 30.

Thurſday fortnight arrived here the brig Zephyr, Capt. White, from Kingſton, Jamaica; as he tarried there but 24 hours he performed his voyage from this port in 37 days. He informs that no veſſels belonging to the United States are allowed on any conſideration to trade at that port.

BOSTON, Aug. 2

For the benefit of thoſe Captains of veſſels bound to Lisbon, we think it neceſſary to take this method to inform them, that, unleſs they carry Bills of Health, they will not be permitted to go on ſhore, on any pretence whatever, 'till after they have lain there ſome weeks.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 7.

By the late Accounts from Great-Britain, we learn, that Mr. Oſwald is gone as Commiſſioner to Paris, to ſettle a Commercial Treaty between that Country and the United States of America.

We are informed that the late Fire in Shelburne (Nova-Scotia) burnt only Six or Seven Houſes.

DIED.—At Providence, Mr. WILLIAM PEARCE, in the 77th Year of his Age.

—At Woodſtock, PAUL TEW, Eſq; of Providence, in the 67th Year of his Age.

Extracts from the Journal of Congreſs, May 7.

ON motion, reſolved, That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt next, the ſalary of a Miniſter of the United States at a foreign Court, ſhall not exceed nine thouſand dollars per annum.

On motion, reſolved, That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt next, the ſalary of a Secretary to a Commiſſioner, embaſſy to a foreign Court, or for negociating treaties with foreign powers, ſhall not exceed three thouſand dollars per annum.

JUNE, 3.

RESOLVED, That the diſtrict of territory lying on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, called Vermont, with the limits and boundaries deſcribed in the act of Congreſs of the 20th Auguſt, 1781, and the people inhabiting the ſame be and they are hereby recognized and declared to be a free, ſovereign and independent ſtate, by the name of the ſtate of Vermont.—That the ſaid ſtate of Vermont, being within the limits of the United States, ſhall be conſidered as a part of the confederacy, on the ſame principles as the new ſtates, who ſhall have eſtabliſhed permanent governments agreeably to the act of Congreſs of the 23d day of April laſt, until it ſhall accede to the articles of confederation, and be admitted into the federal union of theſe ſtates. Reſolved that Congreſs adhere to the guarantee to the ſtates of New-Hampſhire and New York, agreeable to the reſolutions of the 7th and 20th day of Auguſt, 1781; and if it ſhall appear on running the line between the ſtates of New-York and Vermont, that the latter hath made any encroachments on the territory of the former, the ſame ſhall be immediately removed. Your committee further report, with reſpect to the matters alleged by the delegates of New-York concerning the ſufferings of individuals by banſhment and confiſcation of property, and the diſorders and violences that have happened in conſequence of the oppoſite and interfering juriſdictions exerciſed by the ſtate of New-York and the government of Vermont, over the ſame perſons within the ſaid diſtrict. That the ſeveral letters and papers from the governor of New-York and the people of Vermont, relative to thoſe matters, have been heretofore committed, and no report hath been made thereon—your committee are therefore of opinion, that if Congreſs ſhall judge it expedient to take any further order reſpecting thoſe matters, it will be proper again to commit thoſe papers."

N. B. The above Reſolve has not yet been acted upon.

Laſt Tueſday Evening arrived here from Philadelphia, the Sloop Newport Packet, Capt. Lawton, by whom we have received Papers to the 29th ult. from which we have extracted the following:

RICHMOND, June 19.

The hiſtories of the moſt eminent empires cannot produce more flattering or greater inſtances of the genius of a people proud to cultivate the arts and elegances of polite refinement in the infancy of its natural exiſtence, that is, in a ſtate of Freedom, than in the United States of America.

Among the various exertions that legiſlative wiſdom and well directed policy pervading the whole for the permanent eſtabliſhment of general good, and national grandeur, we are happy to find that the convenience of a MEDICINAL Bath, ſupported on a plan of propriety and decorum has engaged the attention of the public. Popular reſpect will determine whether this plan can have for its baſis the uſes of ſimilar ſpringe in Europe.

In Berkely county, five bathing houſes with adjacent, dreſſing rooms are already compleated; an aſſembly room and theatre are alſo conſtructed for the innocent and rational amuſements of the polite who may aſſemble there.

The American company of Comedians it is expected will open there, under the direction of Mr. RYAN, on the 15th of July, and to continue till the 1ſt of September, and it is ſuppoſed they will prove ſo very acceptable to the Bath, as to encourage the Proprietor to renew his viſits yearly.

"The muſes follow freedom," ſaid Socrates, from Greece and Rome they certainly fled when thoſe mighty empires fell. Let us hail therefore their reſidence in America.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

The ſhip Alexander, Captain Pinkerton, is arrived in our river from Belfaſt, in five weeks, with five hundred paſſengers.

Saturday laſt John Downy and John Martin were executed on the commons near this city, for ſtreet robbery, as mentioned in our late papers. Their behaviour at the place of execution was decent, and ſuitable to their unhappy ſituation.

On Monday laſt the public creditors of the city and liberties of Philadelphia met at the State-houſe; William Moore, Eſquire, being placed in the chair, a report of the proceedings of the committee appointed September 25, 1782, was laid before them, from which it appeared that further meaſures were neceſſary to be purſued, in order to place the public debts upon a permanent foundation, and to obtain immediate and punctual relief to the creditors of the United States.

To effect theſe purpoſes, the following gentlemen were elected a ſtanding committee, viz. William Moore, John Bayard, John Nixon, Peter Wikoff, Jonathan D. Sergeant, Matthew Clarkſon, the Reverend Dr. John Ewing, Joſeph Dean, and Dr. B. Ruſh; five of whom are to be a quorum.

Reſolved, That the ſaid committee be, and they are hereby authoriſed, in the name and in behalf of the public creditors in the city and neighbourhood of Philadelphia, to addreſs Congreſs and the legiſlature of this ſtate, or either of them, by petition or otherwiſe, as they ſhall think proper, to correſpond with the public creditors in other places, and generally to purſue ſuch meaſures as they ſhall think moſt likely to obtain the eſtabliſhment of adequate funds, for the regular and punctual payment of the intereſt of the public debts now exiſting, until the principal thereof ſhall be fully paid.

WILLIAM MOORE, Chairman.

Extract from the Proceedings of the ſons of the Shamrock, at Dublin, the 20th of April laſt,

[Their reſolutions reflect the higheſt honor on that reſpectable and patriotic ſociety.]

"A motion being made and ſeconded, that Mr. John Perrin (a native of France) be admitted a member.

"Reſolved unanimouſly, That the philanthropy of the French Nation, in its generous ſupport of the rights of mankind particularly inſtanced in their conduct to our American brethren, merits the warmeſt eſteem and admiration of every Iriſhman; and that therefore, we not only moſt cordially receive ſaid Mr. John Perrin, as a member, but we do admit and declare every Frenchman of character, to be an honorary member of this ſociety, and that ſuch ſhall always be received by us with the moſt hoſpitable welcome."

private expence—nor is the burning of a balloon any more an argument againſt the uſing them than the burning of houſes is againſt their uſe. This balloon aſcended with 450 lb. wt. and in all probability would have mounted with much more. What garriſon can remain unconſumed? What region unexplored, &c. &c. To what amazing perfection theſe globes may be brought, futurity alone can unfold; they are advancing rapidly in Europe, and I hope this country which has hitherto diſcovered ſo much genius, will dare to meet European philoſophers above the clouds and there chalk out modes of happineſs for their fellow mortals below."

We learn from Holland that the appearance of public affairs is no longer problematical: Ruin, dreadful ruin! advances with haſty, impetuous ſtrides towards that unfortunate country. The Emperor of Germany and other powers appear ready to partition Holland in the ſame manner that Poland was divided a few years ago by her inſatiate neighbours. The inteſtine commotions which have long exiſted in Holland, were imputed by one party to the intrigues of France, but, as the oſtenſible object was to reduce the power of the Stadtholder, which was repreſented as an office inconſiſtent, and incompatible with the ſpirit and nature of a republic; it was not ſuppoſed that any foreign prince would publicly interfere in a buſineſs which was undoubtedly of a private nature, and no way connected with the peace of Europe. The wounds, however, which ſecret malevolence had given to the quiet of the United Provinces were nearly healed, and peace ſeemed about to be eſtabliſhed, when the King of Pruſſia and Emperor of Germany appear together, and in a moſt peremptory ſtile inſiſt upon different objects: The King of Pruſſia's letter we ſhall not repeat, any further than that he declares *he* never will permit the office of Stadtholder to be in the leaſt diminiſhed, and has taken effectual meaſures for that purpoſe. The Emperor, at preſent, demands a reſtitution of the limits of Flanders, as they were in the year 1644; a compenſation for the revenues and profits which have been received by the republic, and for the loſſes which he has ſuſtained by entries and goings out; and demands that they immediately pay all corporations and individuals mentioned, the capital ſums and intereſt due upon them, full poſſeſſion of Maeſtricht, and its dependencies, ſeveral places in the *Mairie* of Bois le Due, the country beyond the Meuſe and the demolition of Fort William Henry. Independent of the antiquity of the poſſeſſion complained of, the ſum demanded is too great for the Emperor ever ſeriouſly to expect payment, even ſuppoſing that the juſtice of the claim were to be admitted; a pretext to quarrel is certainly all that the Emperor has in view; as a proof of this he is determined to open the long obſtructed navigation of the Schield, (a river that divides Flanders and the Netherlands, at the mouth of which ſeveral veſſels were agreed to be ſunk by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle) and ſo revive the trade of Antwerp; for this purpoſe the wharves and warehouſes are repairing, and two of the principal merchants of Bruſſels, De Burg and Van Butcher, are going to move thither. A new fort, which will be called Fort Joſeph, is going to be erected near Lille, on the oppoſite bank of the Schield, and which will command the navigation of that river; the ground is now clearing, and it will be executed in the courſe of the ſummer, when a garriſon will be put into it: If this is done, Amſterdam may bid a long farewell to all her greatneſs.

Every day evinces the diſpoſitions which prevail in France towards ſtrengthening the bands of commerce and politicks between them and the United States.

A well choſen collection of books is arrived in this city in the French Packet, la Courier de l'Amerique: They are ſent by order of the King of France to his Conſul General, to be preſented to the Univerſities of Philadelphia and Williamſburg. They have been given at the joint requeſt of the Count de Vergennes, and of the Chevalier (and ſince his brother's death) Marquis de Chaſtellaux.

Congreſs, we are aſſured, have ſent a formal deputation to demand of Governor Haldemand the ſurrendery of the frontier poſts, agreeable to treaty. Col. Hull is employed in this ſervice, and is now in Canada.

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, dated May 7.

"Letters this day received aſſure that his Majeſty has actually, refuſed to ſign the death warrant of the Iriſh Preſs—contrary to the unanimous vote of our diſpicable Parliament. The Engliſh cabinet now ſee the neceſſity of gratifying the People in preference to the Parliament of Ireland."

On Saturday the 24th inſt. the ſhip Edward, Captain Henry Coupar, arrived at this port from London, in ſeven weeks and two days. In her the Hon. John Jay, Eſq; his Lady and family, Philip Livingſton, Eſq; and ſeveral other gentlemen, came paſſengers.

NEW-LONDON, July 30.

Thurſday ſe'nnight arrived here the brig Zephyr, Capt. White, from Kingſton, Jamaica; as he tarried there but 24 hours he performed his voyage from this port in 37 days. He informs that no veſſels belonging to the United States are allowed on any conſideration to trade at that port.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.

For the benefit of thoſe Captains of veſſels bound to Liſbon, we think it neceſſary to take this method to inform them, that, unleſs they carry Bills of Health, they will not be permitted to go on ſhore, on any pretence whatever, 'till after they have lain there ſome weeks.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 7.

By the late Accounts from Great-Britain, we learn, that Mr. Oſwald is gone as Commiſſioner to Paris, to ſettle a Commercial Treaty between that Country and the United States of America.

We are informed that the late Fire in Shelburne (Nova-Scotia) burnt only Six or Seven Houſes.

DIED.—At Providence, Mr. WILLIAM PEARCE, in the 77th Year of his Age.

—At Woodſtock, PAUL TEW, Eſq; of Providence, in the 67th Year of his Age.

Extracts from the Journal of Congreſs, May 7.

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JUNE, 3.

RESOLVED, That the diſtrict of territory lying on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, called Vermont, within the limits and boundaries deſcribed in the act of Congreſs of the 20th Auguſt, 1781, and the people inhabiting the ſame, be and they are hereby recognized and declared to be a free, ſovereign and independent ſtate, by the name of the ſtate of Vermont.—That the ſaid ſtate of Vermont, being within the limits of the United States, ſhall be conſidered as a part of the confederacy, on the ſame principles as the new ſtates, who ſhall have eſtabliſhed permanent governments agreeably to the act of Congreſs of the 23d day of April laſt, until it ſhall accede to the articles of confederation, and be admitted into the federal union of theſe ſtates. Reſolved that Congreſs adhere to the guarantee to the ſtates of New-Hampſhire and New-York, agreeably to the reſolutions of the 7th and 20th day of Auguſt, 1781; and if it ſhall appear on running the line between the ſtates of New-York and Vermont, that the latter hath made any encroachments on the territory of the former, the ſame ſhall be immediately removed. Your committee further report, with reſpect to the matters alledged by the delegates of New-York concerning the ſufferings of individuals by baniſhment and confiſcation of property, and the diſorders and violences that have happened in conſequence of the oppoſite and interfering juriſdictions exerciſed by the ſtate of New-York and the government of Vermont, over the ſame perſons within the ſaid diſtrict. That the ſeveral letters and papers from the governor of New-York and the people of Vermont, relative to thoſe matters, have been heretofore committed, and no report hath been made thereon—your committee are therefore of opinion, that if Congreſs ſhall judge it expedient to take any further order reſpecting thoſe matters, it will be proper again to commit thoſe papers."

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On the ill Fate of Proſecutors.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

The following Speech, with the circumſtances relating to it, may poſſibly afford ſome diverſion to your readers. Pleaſe therefore to inſert it in your next.

IN a debate, about the proſecution of Lord Treaſurer *Danby* (in King *Charles* the ſecond's reign) we are told of a very peculiar ſpeech pronounced by the Earl of *Carnavan*, a Lord who is ſaid never to have ſpoke before in the Houſe; but being heated with wine, and excited to diſplay his abilities by the Duke of *Buckingham* (who meant no favor to the Treaſurer but only ridicule) was reſolved before he went up, to ſpeak on any ſubject that would offer. Accordingly he roſe up and delivered himſelf thus.

My Lords,

I UNDERSTAND but a little of Latin but a good deal of Engliſh, and not a little of the *Engliſh* hiſtory; from which I have learned, the miſchiefs of ſuch kind of proſecutions as theſe, and the ill fate of the proſecutors. I could bring many inſtances and thoſe very ancient; but my Lords, I ſhall go no further back, than the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, at which time, the Earl of *Eſſex* was run down by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and your Lordſhips very well know, what became of Sir *Walter Raleigh*. My Lord *Bacon* he run down Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and your Lordſhip's know what became of my Lord *Bacon*.—The Duke of *Buckingham* he run down my Lord *Bacon*, and your Lordſhips know what happened to the Duke of *Buckingham*. Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, afterwards Earl of *Strafford* he run down the Duke of *Buckingham*, and you all know what became of him. Sir *Harry Vane*, he run down the Earl of *Strafford*, and your Lordſhips know what became of Sir *Harry Vane*.—Chancellor *Hyde* he run down Sir *Harry Vane*, and your Lordſhips know what became of the Chancellor. Sir *Thomas Oſborn* now Earl of *Danby*, run down Chancellor *Hyde*, but what will become of the Earl of *Danby* your Lordſhips beſt can tell. But let me ſee that man that dare run the Earl of *Danby* down, and we ſhall ſoon ſee what will become of him.

This being pronounced in an extraordinary tone and manner, the Duke of *Buckingham* being both ſurpriſed and diſappointed, cried out, the man is inſpired, and claret has done the buſineſs.——

*** *The notes of* Scribletus, *jun.*

1. *The Welſh Lord had more to boaſt of than many who ſit in Parliaments and Aſſemblies, notwithſtanding he never before ventured to ſpeak in the houſe. He knew but little Latin, a good deal of Engliſh and not a little Engliſh hiſtory; but many who ſpeak often and vehemently, know no Latin, little Engliſh, and almoſt no Engliſh hiſtory.*

2. *No man, or ſet of men, ever appeared virulent in proſecuting and perſecuting others, without having their iniquities viſited on their own heads, or the heads of their children.*

Juſt received by the Ship Enterprize, Capt. Sheffield, from London, and now ſelling by

Walter Eaſton,

At his Shop next Southward of the Brick Market,

A Neat and well choſen Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons on the loweſt Terms for Caſh.

JOHN GODDARD, jun.

HEREBY informs the Public, that he teaches NAVIGATION, at the Houſe formerly improved by Mr. Griffin Barney, on the Long-Wharf, where Gentlemen may be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, July 23, 1784.

Robert Rogers

Hereby informs the public, that he has lately opened a retail ſtore, nearly oppoſite the one occupied by Mr. George Gibbs, where cuſtomers may be ſupplied on as reaſonable terms as at any ſtore in the ſtate; he having furniſhed himſelf with a general and well choſen aſſortment of goods, ſuitable for both town and country, among which are the following articles, together with a variety of others not enumerated:

BROADCLOTHS,
Shalloons,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
Everlaſtings,
Sattinets,
Florentines,
Yellow Iwanſkin,
Bengals,
Queens cord,
Thicklets,
Furians,
Plain and ſpotted jeans,
Nankeens,
Striped ginghams,
Striped hollands,
Brown ditto,
Bleach'd ditto,
Calicoes,
Demy lawns,
Cambricks,
Muſlinets,
Moreens,
Mohair buttons,
Ivory and horn combs
Tapes, bindings,
Cap and ſkeleton wire,
Plain, ſpotted & ſtriped 7-8 and 4-4 Scotch lawns,
Yard wide, 7-8 & 3-4 Iriſh linens, and 9-8 Iriſh sheeting,
Apron and ſtarling checks,
Black and white plain, ſtriped and ſpotted gauzes,
Elegant ſouffle gauze aprons, plain ſtrip'd borders ditto,
Black and white gauze handkerchiefs,
Plain & needle work'd lawn ditto,
Minonett, bandanne, checked, ſilk, barcelona, and linen handkerchiefs,
Womens black white, and cloth coloured plain & open work'd ſilk, loves,
Womens ſuperfine Spaniſh taminet leather ditto,
Miſſes ditto, ditto,
Womens jean ditto,
Mens beſt unbleached top jean and hemp ditto,
Mens plain and ribb'd thread and hemp ſtockings,
Youths white and marbled ditto,
Womens cotton ditto,
Sarſnets of all colours,
Black peloncs, taffeties, perſian, 7-8 & 4 yard wide modes,
Bone and ivory ſtick fans,
Pocket ditto,
An aſſortment of ribbons,
Silk fringes, taſſes,
Trimming ſtuff, gobloons and ſilk ferrets,
Silk twiſt and mohairs,
Bibles, teſtaments,
Fenning's & Dilworth's ſpelling-books,
Fenning's arithmetic,
Watts's pſalms and hymns,
A great variety of childrens hiſtories,
Copperplate copies,
Letter, fool's cap, and pot paper,
Cartridge ditto,
Brushes of ſeveral kinds
Womens ſhoes,
Miſſes everlaſting, callimanco and morocco ditto,
Childrens ditto,
Mens beaver and felt hats,
Boys do. do. do.
Gilt trunks,
Elegant black & white feathers and plumes
Italian ſpright, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, July 15, 1784.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD, by George Champlin, William Minturn, and James Robinſon,

BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt—Swediſh Iron in Bars—Ditto round—China—Ruſſia Duck—Light Ditto——and beſt Philadelphia FLOUR.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Subſcriber are requeſted to exhibit their Accounts and receive Payment; and all thoſe indebted to him are deſired to make Payment immediately, as he purpoſes to leave this Iſland in a ſhort Time. EDWARD DAVIS.

N. B. He has for ſale a few Caſes of Geneva and Boxes of Window Glaſs, cheap for Caſh.

Newport, July 23, 1784.

Juſt imported in the Sloop Newport Packet from Philadelphia, and to be Sold, by

GEORGE GIBBS,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR—Bar Iron aſſorted—Burrington and Carolina Pork, in Barrels.

He has likewiſe for Sale Liſbon and Sherry Wines, by the Quarter Caſk—coarſe and fine Salt, by the Buſhel or larger Quantity, juſt imported from Portugal—and Cordage of all Sizes.

City of Newport, July 30, 1784.

TWO healthy GIRLS, one of 9, the other of 14 Years of Age, to be bound out by the Overſeers of the Poor for ſaid City. Any Perſon wanting either of ſaid Girls, may know the Conditions by applying to the ſaid Overſeers.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JACOB ISAACKS,

VERY CHEAP

A FEW Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits; the beſt of Engliſh Turpentine Soap in Boxes; German Steel in Packages of 112lb. Flour, Pork, and Tar, by the Barrel; Engliſh Duck of all Numbers; Rigging; a Quantity of White Oak Hogſhead Staves and Heading, of the firſt Quality, alſo a Quantity of White Oak Shakes and Heading, well ſeaſoned; a Negro Boy of 18, and a Girl of 10 Years of Age, for a Term of Time, alſo one other Girl of 18 Years, for Life.

He has likewiſe ſeveral Houſes to ſell in different Parts of the City, one in particular that is in good Repair, near Thames-ſtreet, containing 5 Rooms on a Floor, with a Well of excellent Water, on a Lot of 75 Feet ſquare.

The ſaid Iſaacks carries on the Broker's Buſineſs in all its Branches, in buying and ſelling.

Any Perſon having a new or old Sloop to ſell, from 50 to 70 Tons, by applying to him, may hear of a Purchaſer.

He has ſeveral Farms to ſell on very reaſonable Terms. Alſo a Water Lot of 40 Feet front, and a Houſe Lot of 160 Feet deep, and 100 Feet front, at the ſouth End of the Town of Providence.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, ſtanding on a Lot of 180 Feet in Length, and 138 Feet in Width with two good Wells of Water on the ſame, ſituate in Thames-ſtreet, at the Corner of the ſtreet leading to the Point-Bridge, in Newport; it is a good Stand for Buſineſs and would ſuit a Merchant or Shopkeeper exceedingly well. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the Particulars by applying to ELIZABETH BURROUGHS living on the Premiſes who requeſts all thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate to exhibit their Accounts, and thoſe indebted to it to make immediate Payment to her.

July 23, 1784.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Middletown Commiſſioners, to examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS DURFEE *late of Middletown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent on a Six Months being allowed—do hereby give Notice thereof to the ſaid Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings within the above ſaid Time.* WILLIAM COGGESHALL,
JOHN GOULD.

Middletown, 19th of 7th Month, 1784.

On the ill Fate of Proſecutors.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

The following Speech, with the circumſtances relating to it, may poſſibly afford ſome diverſion to your readers. Pleaſe therefore to inſert it in your next.

IN a debate, about the proſecution of Lord Treaſurer *Danby* (in King *Charles* the ſecond's reign) we are told of a very peculiar ſpeech pronounced by the Earl of *Carnavan*, a Lord who is ſaid never to have ſpoke before in the Houſe; but being heated with wine, and excited to diſplay his abilities by the Duke of *Buckingham* (who meant no favor to the Treaſurer but only ridicule) was reſolved before he went up, to ſpeak on any ſubject that would offer. Accordingly he ſtood up and delivered himſelf thus.

My Lords,

I UNDERSTAND but a little of Latin but a good deal of Engliſh, and not a little of the *Engliſh* hiſtory; from which I have learned, the miſchiefs of ſuch kind of proſecutions as theſe, and the ill fate of the proſecutors. I could bring many inſtances and thoſe very ancient; but my Lords, I ſhall go no further back, than the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, at which time, the Earl of *Eſſex* was run down by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and your Lordſhips very well know, what became of Sir *Walter Raleigh*. My Lord *Bacon* he run down Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and your Lordſhip's know what became of my Lord *Bacon*.—The Duke of *Buckingham*, he run down my Lord *Bacon*, and your Lordſhips know what happened to the Duke of *Buckingham*. Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, afterwards Earl of *Strafford*, he run down the Duke of *Buckingham*, and you all know what became of him. Sir *Harry Vane*, he run down the Earl of *Strafford*, and your Lordſhips know what became of Sir *Harry Vane*.—Chancellor *Hyde* he run down, Sir *Harry Vane*, and your Lordſhips know what became of the Chancellor. Sir *Thomas Oſborn*, now Earl of *Danby*, run down Chancellor *Hyde*, but what will become of the Earl of *Danby* your Lordſhips beſt can tell. But let me ſee that man that dare run the Earl of *Danby* down, and we ſhall ſoon ſee what will become of him.

This being pronounced in an extraordinary tone and manner, the Duke of *Buckingham*, being both ſurpriſed and diſappointed, cried out, the man is inſpired, and claret has done the buſineſs.——

*** *The notes of* Scriblerus, *jun.*

1. *The* Welſh *Lord had more to boaſt of than many who ſit in Parliaments and Aſſemblies, notwithſtanding he never before ventured to ſpeak in the houſe. He knew but little Latin, a good deal of Engliſh and not a little Engliſh hiſtory; but many who ſpeak often and vehemently, know no Latin, little Engliſh, and almoſt no Engliſh hiſtory.*

2. *No man, or ſet of men, ever appeared virulent in* proſecuting *and* perſecuting others, *without having their iniquities viſited on their own heads, or the heads of their children.*

Juſt received by the Ship Enterprize, Capt. Sheffield, from London, and now ſelling by

Walter Eaſton,

At his Shop next Southward of the Brick Market,

A Neat and well choſen Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons on the loweſt Terms for Caſh.

JOHN GODDARD, jun.

HEREBY informs the Public, that he teaches NAVIGATION, at the Houſe formerly improved by Mr. Griffin Barney, on the Long-Wharf, where Gentlemen may be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, July 23, 1784.

Robert Rogers

Hereby informs the public, that he has lately opened a retail ſtore, nearly oppoſite the one occupied by Mr. George Gibbs, where cuſtomers may be ſupplied on as reaſonable terms as at any ſtore in the ſtate; he having furniſhed himſelf with a general and well choſen aſſortment of goods, ſuitable for both town and country, among which are the following articles, together with a variety of others not enumerated:

BROADCLOTHS,
Shalloons,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
Everlaſtings,
Sattinets,
Florentines,
Yellow Iwanſkin,
Bengals,
Queens cord,
Thickſets,
Fuſtians,
Plain and ſpotted jeans,
Nankeens,
Striped ginghams,
Striped hollands,
Brown ditto,
Flower'd dimity,
Calicoes,
Demy lawns,
Cambricks,
Millinets,
Moreens,
Mohair buttons,
Ivory and horn combs
Tapes, bindings,
Cap and ſkeleton wire,
Plain, ſpotted & ſtriped 7-8 and apron width ſcotch lawns,
Yard wide, 7-8 & 3-4 Iriſh linens, and 9-8 Iriſh ſheeting,
Apron and ſhirting checks,
Black and white plain, ſtriped and ſpotted gauzes,
Elegant ſouffle gauze aprons, plain ſtrip'd borders ditto,
Black and white gauze handkerchiefs,
Plain & needle work'd lawn ditto,
Minionett, bandannoe, checked, ſilk, barcelona, and linen handkerchiefs,
Womens black, white, and cloth coloured plain & open work'd ſilk gloves,
Womens ſuperfine Spaniſh ſattin leather ditto,
Miſſes ditto, ditto,
Womens jean ditto,
Mens beaver ſtitched top jean and hemp ditto,
Mens plain and ribb'd thread and hemp ſtockings,
Youths white and marble ditto,
Womens cotton ditto,
Sarſnets of all colours,
Black pelongs, taffeties, perſian, 7-8 & yard wide modes,
Bone and ivory ſtick fans,
Pocket ditto,
An aſſortment of ribbons,
Silk fringes, taſſes,
Trimming ſnail, goloons and ſilk ferrits,
Silk twiſt and mohairs,
Bibles, teſtaments,
Fenning's & Dilworth's ſpelling-books,
Fenning's arithmetic,
Watts's pſalms and hymns,
A great variety of childrens hiſtories,
Copperplate copies,
Letter, fools cap, and pot paper,
Cartridge ditto,
Bruſhes of ſeveral kinds
Womens ſhoes,
Miſſes everlaſting, calimanco and morocco ditto,
Childrens ditto,
Mens beaver and felt hats,
Boys do. do. do.
Gilt trunks,
Elegant black & white feathers and plumes
Italian ſprigs, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, July 15, 1784.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD, by George Champlin, William Minturn, and James Robinſon,

BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt—Swediſh Iron in Bars—Ditto round—China—Ruſſia Duck—Light Ditto—and beſt Philadelphia FLOUR.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Subſcriber are requeſted to exhibit their Accounts and receive Payment; and all thoſe indebted to him are deſired to make Payment immediately, as he purpoſes to leave this Iſland in a ſhort Time. EDWARD DAVIS.

N. B. He has for ſale a few Caſes of Geneva and Boxes of Window Glaſs, cheap for Caſh.

Newport, July 23, 1784.

Juſt imported in the Sloop Newport Packet from Philadelphia, and to be Sold, by

GEORGE GIBBS,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR—Bar Iron aſorted—Burlington and Carolina Pork, in Barrels.

He has likewiſe for Sale Liſbon and Sherry Wines, by the Quarter Caſk—coarſe and fine Salt, by the Buſhel or larger Quantity, juſt imported from Portugal—and Cordage of all Sizes.

City of Newport, July 30, 1784.

TWO healthy GIRLS, one of 9, the other of 14 Years of Age, to be bound out by the Overſeers of the Poor for ſaid City. Any Perſon wanting either of ſaid Girls, may know the Conditions by applying to the ſaid Overſeers.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JACOB ISAACKS,

VERY CHEAP

A FEW Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits; the beſt of Engliſh Turpentine Soap in Boxes; German Steel in Packages of 112lb. Flour, Pork, and Tar, by the Barrel; Engliſh Duck of all Numbers; Rigging; a Quantity of White Oak Hogſhead Staves and Heading, of the firſt Quality, alſo a Quantiy of White Oak Shakes and Heading, well ſeaſoned; a Negro Boy of 18, and a Girl of 10 Years of Age, for a Term of Time, alſo one other Girl of 18 Years, for Life.

He has likewiſe ſeveral Houſes to ſell in different Parts of the City, one in particular that is in good Repair, near Thames-ſtreet, containing 5 Rooms on a Floor, with a Well of excellent Water, on a Lot of 75 Feet ſquare.

The ſaid Iſaacks carries on the Broker's Buſineſs in all its Branches, in buying and ſelling.

Any Perſon having a new or old Sloop to ſell, from 50 to 70 Tons, by applying to him, may hear of a Purchaſer.

He has ſeveral Farms to ſell on very reaſonable Terms. Alſo a Water Lot of 40 Feet front, and a Houſe Lot of 160 Feet deep, and 100 Feet front, at the ſouth End of the Town of Providence.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, ſtanding on a Lot of 180 Feet in Length, and 138 Feet in Width with two good Wells of Water on the ſame, ſituate in Thames-ſtreet, at the Corner of the ſtreet leading to the Point-Bridge, in Newport; it is a good Stand for Buſineſs and would ſuit a Merchant or Shopkeeper exceedingly-well. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the Particulars by applying to ELIZABETH BURROUGHS, living on the Premiſes who requeſts all thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate to exhibit their Accounts; and thoſe indebted to it to make immediate Payment to her.

July 23, 1784.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Middletown Commiſſioners, to examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS DURFEE, *late of Middletown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof to the ſaid Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above ſaid Time.* WILLIAM COGGESHALL,
JOHN GOULD.

Middletown, 19th of 7th Month, 1784.

A general and elegant Assortment of seasonable G O O D S,

Just imported from L O N D O N, in the ENTERPRIZE, Capt. SHEFFIELD, by

WALTER CHANNING,

Which he is now selling by Wholesale and Retail, very cheap for Cash, at his Shop the Corner of the New Lane, Thames-street—Consisting of—

SUPERFINE and middling Broadcloths, Cassimeres and German Serges, of the most fashionable Colours, with Trimmings,
Ratteens, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies, Calimancoes, and Moreens of all Colours and Qualities,
Brown and Stay Buckrams,
Lastings, Sattinett Lastings, Serge Denim, and Russelets,
3-4 7-8, and Yard wide Irish Linens, exceedingly low charged,
Irish Sheetings, Dowlas, Silesias and Brown Holands,
3-4, 7-8 and Yard wide Cotton and Linen Checks, 6-4 and 7-4 Housewife Ditto,
Yard wide blue, yellow and crimson Furniture Ditto,
Spotted, fancy and pencil'd linen and Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Ditto,
Scotch check'd Ditto.
Mens, Womens and Youths Silk, Hemp, Cotton and Thread Hose,
Printed Linens, Cottons and Calicoes, of the newest Figures and Colours,
Bengals, masqueraded and plain,
Border'd Drawboy, mock and real Marseilles Quilting,
An elegant Assortment of Shawls of all Widths and Prices,
5-8 plain and corded check, and 11-8 tambour work Muslins for Ladies Gowns——fine 6-4 Book Muslin,
Spotted, striped and figured Lawn apron width, needle-work'd Lawn Aprons,
Clear Lawn, Cambricks, and Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Wash Leather, Beaver, Jean, Hemp, Lamb and white Holland Gloves and Mitts,
Womens colour'd, laced, and plain Silk Ditto,
Sattinett and Russel Shoes.

A beautiful Assortment of black and white, plain, cyprus, crape, striped, corded, chain and brocade trimming Gauzes—the newest fashion white calemeen and velvet spotted Ditto—And fourfie, ribbon bordered, brocade, dresst tiffany and balloon Handkerchiefs.

The newest fashion Stuffs for Mens wear, such as rich black silk Florentine, superfine rich silk Marbletts and Tissues, black leather Satin, Persian Stuff, Royal Rib, corded Dimity, Nankeens plain and spotted Jeans, dyed Pillows, Marseilles Quilting, Corduroys, painted and plain Velvets,
Mens and Childrens brown and black Beaver, Castor and Felt Hats,
Knee Gutters, Leach head Buttons, Twist, sewing Silk, and coarse Threads of all Colours,
Scotch Thread, Stay Bottoms, Shirt Moulds and Wires,
Best Foolscap, post and common Paper,
Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayers,
Buttons and Cords of all Sizes and Sorts ready made,
Graham's best Scotch Snuff in Bottles,
Thread Sattins of different Colours and a variety of fancy striped Ditto of the newest Mode,
Straw, moreen, dove and plumb colour'd Lutestrings,
Half Ell and 3-4 plain and figur'd Sattins, Pelongs, 3-4 and yard wide Modes, black Taffety, Persian Taffaries and Sarsnets of all Colours,
Ribbons of all Colours and Fancies,
Ferrets and Galloons,
Black and white Edgings and Laces, Lace Trimmings, black and Scarlet Snail,
Barcelona & bandanna Handkerchiefs, Cravats,
Ladies white and brown fashionable Beavers,
Cleaning Diaper, Huckaback Table Cloths,
Bombo, Bone and Childrens Pins,
Chip Hats coarse and fine, Tapes, Stay Cord, Cap-wire, Qualities, Shoe Bindings, and Imperial Canvas.

H A R D W A R E.

A Variety of the most fashionable plated and gilt fancy Buttons,
Plated, Block-Tin, Pinchbeck, Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Buck-horn Stag, Buck and Chinese Wood Handle Table Knives and Forks,
Carvers, Pen-knives, Scissors and Shears,
Bell-face Spades, Iron Candlesticks, and japan'd Waiters,
Brass, Bath Metal, and Taylors steel Thimbles,
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Brass and Paper Ink-Pots,
Fish-Hooks of all Sorts and Sizes,
2d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. Nails,
G. B. Wool, fine and Cotton, Clothier and Factoring Cards,
4 1-2, 4, 1, and short white Pins,
Common, Milliners, White Chapel and darning Needles,
London Pewter Dishes, Plates, Basons, and Porringers, of all Sizes,
Hard Metal fashionable and common Tea-Pots, Table and Tea-spoons,
Pigeon, Duck, Bird, and Goose Shot; Bar Lead.

Also, Tea—Sugar—Coffee—Indigo—Pepper and Spices of all Sorts.

JOHN HADWEN
AND
JAMES ROBINSON, jun.

HAVE for Sale a Quantity of 10 by 8 and 9 by 7, best London Crown WINDOW GLASS by the Box, and NAILS by the Cask, from 4 to 20d. with many other Merchandize, at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Hunter & Moffatt, upon the Long-Wharf, directly opposite the Custom-House. The above Articles will be sold at as low an Advance as possible, for Cash or short Credit to responsible Persons.

Newport, July 23, 1784.

Just imported, and to be SOLD, by
AARON SHEFFIELD,
At STEVENS & STEVENSON's Store,
A Quantity of excellent Rigging.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Enterprize, Captain Sheffield,
A fresh Supply of
ENGLISH GOODS,
Suitable for all Seasons,
And to be SOLD,
CHEAP for CASH,
At the ROE BUCK, by
Thomas Green and Sons.
Newport, 16th July, 1784.

Nicholas P. Tillinghast

Has just imported in the ENTERPRIZE, Capt. SHEFFIELD, a neat Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, and also a few PATENT MEDICINES, viz.
TURLINGTON's Balsam—Bateman's Drops—Balsam Honey—Jesuits Drops—Liquid Shell, for the Stone and Gravel—Hooper's, Locker's, and Anderson's Pills—Francis's Female Elixir.—Likewise white and red Lead—Spanish Brown, Ditto ground in Oil, yellow Ocher Ditto—Verdegrease—Umber—Vermillion Queen's Yellow—Oil Varol, &c. &c. Which he sells by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop near the Brick Market, on the most moderate Terms.

John Cooke

Has received by the last Importations directly from London a small but general Assortment of G O O D S, suitable for all Seasons, which he has for Sale, at his Shop next Door South of the Hon. George Hazard, Esq; amongst which are the following:

BROADCLOTHS,	*Taffaties,*
Plains,	*Sarsnets,*
Shalloons,	*Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs,*
Tammies,	*Shawls,*
Durants,	*Gauzes,*
Calimancoes,	*Lawns,*
Moreens,	*Cambricks,*
Corduroys,	*Muslins,*
Swanskin,	*Dowlas,*
Flannels,	*Shirting and Apron Checks,*
Baizes,	*Calicoes,*
Camblets,	*Hemp, thread and worsted Hose,*
Crapes,	*Ladies Morocco Shoes,*
Bombazine,	*4d 6d. 10d. 20d. Nails,*
Bengals,	*Pewter,*
Lutestrings,	*Wool and Cotton Cards,*
Sattins,	*Powder and Shot.*
Pelongs,	
Modes,	

The smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the Public, that he has erected a Pair of H A Y-S C R E W S, on his Wharf, where those who want Hay screwed, may have the Business performed with the greatest Despatch, and their Favours gratefully acknowledged by JONATHAN MARSH, who has a few Tons of good H A Y to dispose of.

Newport, July 24, 1784.

TAKEN up the 8th Day of July, 1784, between Point Judith Breach and Charlestown Breach, in the Breakers, in South-Kingstown, in the State of Rhode Island, a large SCOW—The Owner may have it again, proving their Property and paying Charges, by applying to
PELEG BABCOCK.

To be Let, and entered immediately,
A convenient Dwelling-House,
having three Rooms on a Floor, with a large Garden full of Vegetables of almost every Kind. Inquire of
EBENEZER SHEARMAN.
Newport, July 23, 1784.

WHEREAS the Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, has appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, and allowed us Six Months, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of Samuel Vaughn, late of Newport, deceased represented insolvent: We do hereby inform said Creditors that the Claims against said Estate will be received by either of us at our Houses, within the abovesaid Time.
ROBERT TAYLOR,
DAVID MELVILL.
July 16, 1784.

A general and elegant Assortment of seasonable GOODS,

Just imported from LONDON, in the ENTERPRIZE, Capt. SHEFFIELD, by

WALTER CHANNING,

Which he is now selling by Wholesale and Retail, very cheap for Cash, at his Shop the Corner of the New Lane, Thames-street—Consisting of—

SUPERFINE and middling Broadcloths, Cassimeres and German Serges, of the most fashionable Colours, with Trimmings,
Ratinetts, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies, Calimancoes, and Moreens of all Colours and Qualities,
Brown and Stay Buckrams,
Lastings, Sattinett Lastings, Serge Denim, and Russelets,
3 4 7-8, and Yard wide Irish Linens, exceedingly low charged,
Irish Sheetings, Dowlas, Silesias and Brown Hollands,
3-4, 7-8 and Yard wide Cotton and Linen Checks, 6-4 and 7-4 Housewife Ditto,
Yard wide blue, yellow and crimson Furniture Ditto.
Spotted, fancy and pencil'd linen and Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Ditto,
Scotch check'd Ditto.
Mens, Womens and Youths Silk, Hemp, Cotton and Thread Hose,
Printed Linens, Cottons and Calicoes, of the newest Figures and Colours,
Bengals, masqueraded and plain,
Border'd Drawboy, mock and real Marseilles Quilting.
An elegant Assortment of Shawls of all Widths and Prices,
5-8 plain and corded check, and 11-8 tambour work Muslins for Ladies Gowns——fine 6-4 Book Muslin,
Spotted, striped and figured Lawn apron width, needle-work'd Lawn Aprons.
Clear Lawn, Cambricks, and Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Wash Leather, Beaver, Jean, Hemp, Lamb and white Holland Gloves and Mitts,
Womens colour'd, laced, and plain Silk Ditto,
Sattinett and Russel Shoes.

A beautiful Assortment of black and white, plain, cyprus, crape, striped, corded, chain and brocade trimming Gauzes—the newest fashion white calemceen and velvet spotted Ditto—And sousie, ribbon bordered, brocade, drest tiffany and balloon Handkerchiefs.

The newest fashion Stuffs for Mens wear, such as rich black silk Florentine, superfine rich silk Marblets and Tissues, black leather Sattin, Princess Stuff, Royal Rib, corded Dimity, Nankeens, plain and spotted Jeans, dyed Pillows, Marseilles Quilting, Corduroys, painted and plain Velvets,
Mens and Childrens brown and black Beaver, Castor and Felt Hats,
Knee Garters, death-head Buttons, Twist, sewing Silk, and coarse Threads of all Colours,
Scotch Threads, Sieve Bottoms, Shirt Moulds and Wires,
Best Fools Cap, post and common Paper,
Bibles, Testaments, and Grammars,
Buntings and Colours of all Sizes and Sorts ready made,
Graham's best Scotch Snuff in Bottles,
Thread Sattins of different Colours and a variety of fancy striped Ditto of the newest Mode,
Straw, moreen, dove and plumb colour'd Lutestrings,
Half Ell and 3-4 plain and figur'd Sattins, Pelongs, 3-4 and yard wide Modes, black Taffety, Persian Taffaties and Sarsnetts of all Colours,
Ribbons of all Colours and Fancies,
Ferrets and Galloons,
Black and white Edgings and Laces, Lace Trimmings, black and scarlet Snail,
Barcelona & bandannoe Handkerchiefs, Cravats,
Ladies white and brown fashionable Beavers,
Clouting Diaper, Huckaback Table Cloths,
Bambo, Bone and Childrens Fans,
Chip Hats coarse and fine, Tapes, Stay Cord, Cap-wire, Qualities, Shoe Bindings, and sample Canvas.

HARD WARE.

A Variety of the most fashionable plated and gilt fancy Buttons,
Plated, Block-Tin, Pinchbeck, Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Bone, sham Stag, Buck and Chinese Wood Handle Table Knives and Forks,
Cutlees, Penknives, Scissars and Shears,
Best steel Spades, Iron Candlesticks, and japan'd Waiters,
Brass, Bath Metal, and Taylors steel Thimbles,
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Brass and Paper Ink-Pots,
Fish-Hooks of all Sorts and Sizes.
2d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. Nails,
G. B. Wool, fine all Cotton, Clothier and Factoring Cards,
4 1-2, 4, 12, and short white Pins,
Common, Milliners, White Chapel and darning Needles,
London Pewter Dishes, Plates, Basons, and Porringers, of all Sizes,
Hard Metal fashionable and common Tea-Pots, Table and Tea-spoons,
Pigeon, Duck, Bird, and Goose Shot; Bar Lead.

Also, Tea—Sugar—Coffee—Indigo—Pepper and Spices of all Sorts.

JOHN HADWEN
AND
JAMES ROBINSON, jun.

HAVE for sale a Quantity of 10 by 8, and 9 by 7, best London Crown WINDOW GLASS by the Box, and NAILS by the Cask, from 4 l. to 12 l. with sundry other Merchandize, at said Hadwen's Store, upon the Long-Wharf, directly in Front of the Court-House. The above Articles will be sold at as low an Advance as possible, for Cash or short Credit to responsible Persons.

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And to be SOLD,

CHEAP for CASH,

At the ROE BUCK, by

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Newport, 16th July, 1784.

Nicholas P. Tillinghast

Has just imported in the ENTERPRIZE, Capt. SHEFFIELD, a neat Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, and also a few PATENT MEDICINES, viz.

TURLINGTON's Balsam—Bateman's Drops—Balsam Honey—Jesuits Drops—Liquid Shell, for the Stone and Gravel—Hooper's, Lockyer's, and Anderson's Pills—Francis's Female Elixir.—Likewise white and red Lead—Spanish Brown, Ditto ground in Oil, yellow Oaker Ditto—Verdegrease—Umber—Vermillion Queen's Yellow—Oil Vitrol, &c. &c. Which he sells by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop near the Brick Market, on the most moderate Terms.

John Cooke

Has received by the last Importations directly from London a small but general Assortment of GOODS, suitable for all Seasons, which he has for Sale, at his Shop next Door South of the Hon. George Hazard, Esq; amongst which are the following:

BROADCLOTHS, Plains,
Shalloons,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
Moreens,
Corduroys,
Swanskin,
Flannels,
Baizes,
Camblets,
Crapes,
Bombazine,
Bengals,
Lutestrings,
Sattins,
Pelongs,
Modes,
Taffaties,
Sarsnets,
Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Shawls,
Gauzes,
Lawns,
Cambricks,
Muslins,
Dowlas,
Shirting and Apron Checks,
Calicoes,
Hemp, thread and worsted Hose,
Ladies Morocco Shoes,
4d 6d. 10d. 20d. Nails,
Pewter,
Wool and Cotton Cards,
Powder and Shot.

The smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the Public, that he has erected a Pair of HAY-SCREWS, on his Wharf, where those who want Hay screwed, may have the Business performed with the greatest Despatch, and their Favours gratefully acknowledged by JONATHAN MARSH, who has a few Tons of good HAY to dispose of.

Newport, July 24, 1784.

TAKEN up the 8th Day of July, 1784, between Point Judith Breach and Charlestown Breach, in the Breakers, in South-Kingstown, in the State of Rhode-Island, a large SCOW—The Owner may have it again, proving their Property and paying Charges, by applying to

PELEG BABCOCK.

To be Let, and entered immediately,
A convenient Dwelling-House,
having three Rooms on a Floor, with a large Garden full of Vegetables of almost every Kind. Inquire of

EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, July 23, 1784.

WHEREAS the Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, has appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, and allowed us Six Months, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of Samuel Vaughn, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent: We do hereby inform said Creditors that the Claims against said Estate will be received by either of us at our Houses, within the abovesaid Time.

ROBERT TAYLOR,
DAVID MELVILL.

July 16, 1784.

July 28. Yeſterday arrived here the ſnow Mary, Capt. Roſs, with 250 paſſengers from Londonderry, and the ſhip Irish Volunteer Capt. Dillon, from Larne, with 500 paſſengers. The Bloodhound, from London, alſo brought 100 German paſſengers.

July 29. The legiſlature of Virginia have, by an act paſſed in their laſt ſeſſion, reſtricted veſſels owned by foreigners, or by foreigners and inhabitants of that ſtate jointly, from lading or unlading at any other than the following places in that ſtate, to wit, Norfolk and Portſmouth as one port, Bermuda hundred, Rappahannock, York-town, or Alexandria. This reſtriction to take place the 10th of June, 1786.

By a very accurate calculation in a late Iriſh paper it appears that 28650 perſons of different deſcriptions ſailed from Ireland, during the years 1771, 1772, and 1773, for America.—About 15000 have arrived in America ſince the concluſion of peace.

Laſt Sunday night a poor man was ſtopped by ſome ſtreet robbers at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, who robbed him of the little money he had about him, cut off his noſe, and beat him in a moſt cruel manner.

A ſpecial meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, will be held at the Univerſity, next Friday evening at 6 o'clock, at which time will be ſubmitted to the inſpection of the members of the ſociety a *Luſus Naturæ* of a moſt extraordinary kind, the property of Monſ. *Valois*, a gentleman of France, lately arrived from St. Domingo, viz. a negro child chiefly of a very black colour, but having, in ſeveral parts of great extent, a very white ſkin, in ſome parts ſpotted like a leopard, with curious marks reſembling conſtellations—Alſo a mulatto child, in ſome parts white, in others ſpotted. The intention of this exhibition is to ſatisfy the curioſity of the learned, and to afford them an opportunity of comparing ſentiments on the nature and cauſes of ſuch extraordinary phænomena.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Auguſt 7,*

INWARD ENTRIES, *from*

Brigantine Peggy, W. Howland, Turks-Iſland.
Sloop Newport, J. Murſey, St. Martins.
—— Newport Packet, S. Lawton, Philadelphia.
—— Nancy, D. Smith, Maſſachuſetts.

CLEARED, *For*

Brig L'Belle Gabriel, R. Chilliott, Hiſpaniola.
Brig Fame, P. Wood, Ditto.
Sloop Dove, J. Phillips, South-Carolina.
Sloop Polly, O. Reed, New-York.
Brig Neſtor, T. Fry, South-Carolina.
Sloop Sally, W. Cole, Halifax.

A Liſt of Letters in Poſſeſſion of the Subſcriber.

B Archibald Bailey (Swanſey) Richard Briggs (Little-Compton) Thomas Bowers, Wm. Black (Nova Scotia) Mary Beaty, Monſ. Boyer, Praley Boſton (Nantucket)

C Joſhua Carter, Thomas Child (Briſtol) John Card. John Crammond, Thomas Cook, (Dartmouth) Conſtant Cook (Dartmouth) John Compton (Dartmouth.)

D Monſ. Degans, Monſ. Remy Samuel dit Ducloſ, John Daniel.

G Mary Gardner, George Godfrey.

H Rebecca Harriſon, Ebenezer Hoog.

K General Kouſiuſzko, Wambot Kuiper,

L Robert Luſk.

M Evan Malbone, Mr. Maliby, James Moore, Monſ. Mandilhon.

N Pendock Neale.

R Mr. Roberts (2) Monſ. Rozan, Monſieur Roubillard.

S John Sloeum (Elizabeth-Iſland 2) Pardon Seiſſon (Portſmouth) Wm. Short,

W James Wyatt. Wm. White.

SOLOMON SOUTHWICK.

ELEAZER TREVETT

INFORMS the Public in general and his Friends in particular, that he has removed to the commodious and pleaſantly ſituated Houſe, lately occupied by Capt. John Grimes, in Beard's Lane, upon the Point, in Newport, where Gentlemen and Ladies may be furniſhed with BOARDING and LODGING.

Newport, Aug. 7, 1784.

WANTS a PLACE, as a WET NURSE, a young Woman with a good Breaſt of Milk. Inquire of the Printer.

Juſt imported in the ENTERPRIZE, Captain SHEFFIELD, and to be ſold, by

Thomas Howland,

At his Shop, at the Foot of the Parade, as cheap as at any Store in this City,

MOREENS, and calicoes,
Calimancoes,
Durants,
Sattinets,
Queens cord,
Honeycombs,
Black gauzes plain and figured,
White figur'd ditto,
Souſſe ditto,
Gauze handkerchiefs,
Kenting ditto,
Plain lawn,
Fine London brown & faſhionable caſſimere,
Solid plated coat buttons,
Filligue ditto,
Yard wide and 7-8 Iriſh linens,
Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings,
Fuſtians and jeans,
Sriped holland,
Apron and ſhirting checks,
Bandannoe, Barcelona Jungee, romall, and other ſilk handkerchiefs,
Linen ditto,
Chip hats,
Buckrams,
Scots and colour'd threads,
Mens ſilk, thread and hemp hoſe,
Perſian taffaties,
Y low canvas,
Silk mitts,
Brown holland,
Bengals, huckaback.

A L

Old Jamaica ſpirits,
Weſt India rum,
New England ditto,
Beſt Liſbon wine,
Claret ditto,
Geneva,
Hyſon tea,
Common green ditto,
Bohea ditto,
Loaf ſugar,
Powdered ditto,
Brown ditto,
Needles and pins,
Diaper and plain tapes,
Ink-powder,
Bindings, fans,
G B wool cards,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails,
6 by 8 7 by 3, and 8 by 10, window glaſs,
Beſt Scotch ſnuff,
Scots carpeting,
Sewing ſilks,
Fiſh hooks,
Morocco leather bellows,
Dandrif combs,
Tortoiſe ſhell poll ditto
Table knives & forks,
Cutteau & penknives,
Thimbles,
Writing paper,
All kinds of ſhot,
Powder and flints,
Gimblets,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
London glue,
Hammers,
Large and ſmall metal teapots,
Pewter plates, porringers and baſons,
Shoe, houſe, and hearth bruſhes,
Sciſſors,
Braſs candleſticks,
Tea-cups and ſaucers,
H and HL hinges,
Childrens morocco ſhoes,
Iron ſpades,
Scoop ſhovels,
Beſt ſtock-locks,
Awl-blades,

S O,

Chocolate,
Rice,
Flour,
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Cloves,
Allſpice,
Pepper,
Copperas,
Alum,
Brimſtone,
Soap,

L I K E W I S E,

A few GENINE MEDICINES, and an aſſortment of SHOP FURNITURE, which will be ſold very low, and the terms made eaſy to the purchaſer.

Bees-wax, bayberry-wax, tried tallow, flax-ſeed, orders on the impoſt office, and many kinds of country produce taken in pay for the above articles.

Newport, Auguſt 6, 1784.

THERE is one Packet Letter directed to Miſs Cornells, Rhode Iſland, which was ſuppoſed to be for a young Lady in this City, who opened it, when it was directed inſide, to Miſs Hannah Cornell; the Letter is dated London, April 7, 1784 and is ſigned Davilon, Newman, and Co. and appears to be of conſiderable Conſequence to ſaid Miſs Cornells. The ſaid Letter contains Three others directed, Miſs Sarah Cornell, Mrs. Mary Edwards, and Mr. Will. Bayard, jun. without mentioning any Place of abode.

Miſs Cornells may receive ſaid Letter by applying to the Subſcriber.

SOLOMON SOUTHWICK.

Newport, Auguſt 6, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot with a convenient Dwelling-Houſe, almoſt new, ſtanding thereon, ſituated in a pleaſant Part of the City. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Aug. 7, 1784.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Stevens and Stevenſon,

At their Store near the red Market,

CORDAGE of all Sizes——Ship-Bread——Corn——Pitch——Tar——and Turpentine.

Newport, Aug. 7, 1784.

Daniel and Joſeph Rogers

Have for Sale on the moſt moderate Terms for Caſh, at their Retail Store, oppoſite Mr. George Gibbs's Dwelling Houſe,

ENGLISH Duck—Window Glaſs of the firſt Quality and different Sizes—alſo a ſmall Aſſortment of Piece Goods and Hard Ware.

They have likewiſe to diſpoſe of white Pine Two Inch Plank, Boards, Scantling, Clapboards, &c. &c. and a few very nice Spars, of different Dimenſions.

The Goldſmith's Buſineſs is carried on at the above Place, in all its Branches, with Fidelity and Deſpatch, on as good Terms as at any Shop in the State, and the ſmalleſt Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Caſh given for old Gold and Silver.

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A general Aſſortment of Weſt-India GOODS, likewiſe a Quantity of Engliſh OAKUM.

State of Rhode-Iſland & Providence Plantations.

Providence, Auguſt 5, 1784.

PURSUANT to an Order of the General Aſſembly the Creditors of SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, of Newport, Eſq; are notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at South Kingſtown, on the Fourth Monday in Auguſt inſtant, to ſhew Cauſe why a Petition preferred by him, for an Act of Inſolvency, ſhould not be granted.

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THE Directors of the Firſt Congregational Church Lottery inform the Public, That they intend drawing the ſaid Lottery on the laſt Monday in this Month. It is requeſted that all thoſe who wiſh to promote this good Deſign may call upon the Directors immediately for Tickets, there being a few on Hand.

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ANECDOTE of Henry IV. of France.

THIS monarch, in whoſe ſteps the illuſtrious Louis invariably treads, was never fond of court flattery: travelling to Amiens, and being fatigued, on his arriving the inhabitants addreſſed him, "Moſt benign, moſt great and moſt clement," ſaid their ſpeaker in his exordium. "Stop, ſtop," ſays Henry; "ſpeak a little truth, ſay moſt tired king," and added he muſt take a little reſt before he could hear the reſt of their harangue.

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Awl-blades,

S O,

Chocolate,
Rice,
Flour,
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LONDON, May 16.

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Sattinets,
Queen's Cord,
Plain and ſtriped Cambleteens,
Black, honeycomb and ſpotted Velvets,
Coatings,
Red and blue Duffils,
Baizes,
Yard wide 7-8 and 3-4 Iriſh Linens,
Iriſh Sheeting,
Apron and ſhirting Checks,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Plain, ſpotted & ſtriped 7-8, & Apron width Scotch Lawns,
Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Shawls,
Black and white Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Black & white Gauzes,
Elegant ſouffle Gauze Aprons,
Bandannoe, Romal, Barcelona, and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black Sattins & Pelongs
Black Modes,
Pink, white and black Sarſnets,
Taffaties and Perſians,
Black ſilk Laces, and Edgings,
White Thread Ditto,
Ribbons and Taſtes,
Womens black and coloured Silk Mitts,
Kid & Lamb Gloves of all Colours,
Mens beaver and coarſe Hats,
Cotton and Thread Stockings,
Brown and white Buckrams,
Shoe Bindings and Qualities,
Tapes,
Sewing Silks & Twiſt,
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Wool and Cotton Cards,
Knives and Forks,
Penknives,
Razors,
Sciſſors,
Spectacles,
Pins, Needles and Thimbles,
Writing Paper,
4d. 6d. 10d. 20d. Nails,
Powder and Shot.

ALSO.

Tea, Coffee, Raiſins, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allſpice, Sugar, Tea-Cups and Saucers, Tea-Pots, and Bowls, Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Redwood, 6 by 8 Window Glaſs, Metal Tea-Pots and Spoons, Hand-Saws, Gimblets, Taylor's Shears, Shoe-Knives, Frying Pans, Brimſtone, Cotton Wool, Wine, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, German Steel, Salt, &c. &c. &c.

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Black, buff and green prunels,
Broad black, blue and green laſtings,
Superfine black, blue and green ſattinets,
Shoe bindings and London qualities,
Mens and boys faſhionable beaver hats,
Coarſe hats,
7 8 and yard wide Iriſh linens of all prizes,
9-8 Iriſh ſheeting,
7-8, yard wide, and 6-4 cotton and linen checks,
Yard wide furniture ditto,
3-4. 7-8 & yard wide check handkerchiefs,
Olive jeans & fuſtians,
Corded dimities,
Nankeens,
Bordered drawboys,
Marſeilles quilting,
Gilt, letter, fools cap, and pot paper,
Mens beaver, doe, and thread gloves,
Womens kid and lamb gloves and mitts, of all colours,
Scots ounce & colour'd threads,
Womens and childrens ivory, bone and bambo fans,
Womens white cotton hoſe,
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Clouting diapers,
Brown, white and half ſtiffen'd buckrams,
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White thread do. do.
Rich half ell luteſtrings,
Thread ſattins,
Faſhionable ribbons & taſtes,
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Sewing ſilks and twiſts,
White and yellow flannels,
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